(c) if so, what was the oilseed production in the country from November, 1993 to October, 1994;

(d) whether the availability of vegetable oil during 1993-94 season was higher in comparison to previous year;

(e) whether the bumper oilseed production has reduced the prices of edible oil;

(f) if so, what are the main reasons for the high prices of edible oils, and

(g) what efforts are being made to reduce the prices of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated yield of Rabi Oilseeds for the year 1992-93 was 813 Kg./ha. and for the 1993-94, is likely to be 919 Kg./ha.

(c) The production is not monitored on the basis of oil year (November to October). However, the production of oilseeds for the year 1993-94 (Crop-year) has been estimated at 21.75 million tonnes.

(d) Since the production of oilseeds was higher during 1993-94 in comparison to 1992-93, the availability of vegetable oil is bound to be higher in 1993-94 in comparison to previous year.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The general inflationary conditions, approach of lean period for oil and the marginal gap between demand and supply are responsible for the rise in the prices of edible oils.

(g) The following steps have been taken to curb the rise in prices of edible oils:—

(i) Permission to import Palmolein under Open General Licence (OGL) at 65 percent import duty.

(ii) Government of India has asked State Trading Corporation (STC) to import 1.58 lakh tons of palmolein for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS).

(iii) Withdrawal of permission granted earlier to stoik edible oils or oilseeds from certain categories of organisations.

(iv) Increasing the minimum margin on bank advance against oilseeds and vegetable oils by 15 percent point across the board together with reducing level of credit control by R.B.I.

(v) An inter-ministrial coordination committee for monitoring the prices and supply of essential commodities including vegetable oils, has been constituted.

Decline in foodgrains production

1552. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains production during 1993-94 has fallen short of target despite normal rainfall during and after monsoon;

(b) if so, whether in the quarterly review of Indian economy, the NCAER has stated that even though there is normal rainfall during current financial year the production of foodgrains in the country has declined by 0.79 per cent;

(c) what are the States where the shortfall of foodgrains exista;

(d) what is the Kharif foodgrain output during the current year;

(e) what was the rabi production; and

(f) what steps are being taken to meet the shortfall in foodgrain production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Final estimates of production of foodgrains for 1993-94 are yet to be received from some of

the States. However, according to available estimates, the production of foodgrains during 1993-94 is likely to fall short of the target.

(b) The production of total foodgrains during 1993-94 at 182.04 million tonnes is likely to be higher by about 2 million tonnes or 1.1 per cent over the previous year as against the decline observed in the quarterly review of Indian economy of the NCAER.

(c) The States where shortfall in foodgrain production is likely to occur with respect to target include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) It is too early to indicate the production of Kharif foodgrains during the current year. However, taking into consideration the rainfall and weather situation so far, it is expected that Kharif production during current year may be higher than the previous year.

(e) Production of rabi foodgrains during 1993-94 is presently estimated as 82.82 million tonnes.

(f) In order to increase the foodgrain production, the Government is implementing various crop oriented programmes including distribution of mini kits for improved seeds, subsidy on identified farm equipments, distribution of certified seeds, organisation of demonstration and training of farmers for transfer of technology, expansion of irrigation facilities, besides providing price and market support etc.

बाढ़ से कृषि योग्य भूमि की हुई क्षति और उससे हुई मौतें

1553. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष 18 जुलाई, 1994 तक बाढ़ बादलों के फटने से कितने लोग मारे गए कितनी कृषि-योग्य भूमि नष्ट हो गई तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितने रुपयों की हानि होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार की आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार से कोई अतिरिक्त आर्थिक सहायता की मांग की है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी-कितनी आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त आरंभिक रिपोर्टों के अनुसार दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून 1994 के दौरान भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ से 18 जुलाई, 1994 तक विभिन्न राज्यों में 324 जानें गई तथा 2.27 लाख हैक्टेयर फसल क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ । बाढ़ का जल स्तर कम हो जाने पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बाढ़ से हुई हानि का निर्धारण वित्तीय स्तरों पर किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) बाढ़ राहत उपायों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा मांगी गई वित्तीय सहायता तथा 1994-95 के दौरान दी गई आपदा राहत निधि के केन्द्रीय हिस्से का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :

राज्य	मांगी गई सहायता (करोड़ रुपए में)	आपदा राहत निधि से निर्मुक्त केन्द्रीय हिस्सा (करोड़ रुपए में)
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	74.00	0.75
गुजरात	100.00	63.75
कर्नाटक	100.00	5.06
केरल	100.00	17.43
मध्य प्रदेश	200.00	20.81
उड़ीसा	188.41	14.89